



Professional Military Education **Initial Entry Training**



Drill Instruction



References

- **FM 3-21.5 (TC 3-21.5)**
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Drill Instruction



- 1. Instructional Methods**
- 2. Commands**
- 3. PICAA Steps**
- 4. Command Voice**



Instructional Methods



Three teaching stages:

- 1. Explanation,**
- 2. Demonstration, and**
- 3. Practice.**



Instructional Methods



Explanation:

- **Give name of movement.**
- **Give practical use for movement.**
- **Give the command(s) for movement: preparatory command and command of execution.**



Instructional Methods



Demonstration:

- **Use the step-by-step, talk-through, or by-the-numbers methods of instruction**
- **Instructor may demonstrate the movement, modifying position to maintain eye-to-eye contact**



Instructional Methods



- ***Step-by-step:*** Marching movements
- ***Talk-through:*** Movements that require numerous or simultaneous actions
- ***By-the-numbers:*** Movements that have two or more counts



Instructional Methods



Step-by-step:

- **Explanation and demonstration are combined,**
- **Movements are taught one step at a time**



Instructional Methods



Talk-through:

- **Each movement is described**
- **Instructor tells demonstrator how and what to do.**
- **Demonstrator executes the movement as the instructor describes it**



Instructional Methods



By-the-numbers:

- **Explanation and demonstration combined**
- **Instructor has demonstrator execute movement one count at a time**



Instructional Methods



Practice:

- **Instructor uses proper designator for element size**
- **Do not execute movement at normal cadence until shown satisfactory degree of proficiency**



Commands



- **A drill command is an oral order of a commander or leader**
- **Precision with which a movement is executed is affected by the manner in which the command is given**



Commands



Rules:

- **At the Halt, commander faces troops when giving commands**
- **On commands for motion, commander moves simultaneously with the unit**



Commands



Rules:

- **Commander in correct position within formation.**
- **When marching, commander turns head in direction of the troops to give**



Commands



Rules:

- **Commander gives command “*As You Were*” to revoke a preparatory command**
- **Command “*As You Were*” must be given before the command of execution**



Commands



Rules:

- **Command “*As You Were*” cannot cancel command of execution**
- **If improper command is not revoked, troops execute the movement in best way possible**



Commands



Two-part Commands:

- **Most commands have two parts: preparatory command and command of execution.**
- **Neither is command by itself, but the parts are termed commands to simplify instruction**



Commands



Preparatory Command:

- **States the movement to be carried out**
- **Mentally prepares the Soldier for its execution**



Commands



Command of Execution:

- **Tells when the movement is to be carried out**
- **Must be given at the correct time, based troop steps**



Commands



Combined Commands:

- **Some commands combine *preparatory command* and *command of execution***
- ***Fall In, At Ease, and Rest.***
- **Given without inflection, at uniformly high pitch and loudness**



Commands



Supplementary Commands:

- **Orders given by subordinate leader to reinforce and complement an order**
- **Ensure proper understanding and execution of a movement**



Commands



Supplementary Commands:

- **Extend to subordinate leader exercising control over separate element within the same formation**
- **May be preparatory command, portion, or a two-part command**



Commands



Supplementary Commands:

- **Normally given between the preparatory command and command of execution.**
- **If different movement, subordinate leaders give commands at time prescribed by procedures**



Commands



Supplementary Commands:

- **Example: *Column of Twos from the Left***
- **Example: *File from the Right***



Commands



Directives:

- **Orders given by commander that direct subordinate leader to take action.**
- **When more appropriate for elements to execute a movement or perform a task as separate elements**



Commands



Directives:

- **Given in sentence form**
- **Normally prefaced by the terms “Bring your units...”**
- **“Take charge of your units” when commander relinquishes command and salutes are exchanged**



PICAA Steps



5 Steps in Marching Orders:

- **P – *Preparatory Command***
- **I – Intermediate Step**
- **C – *Command of Execution***
- **A – Additional Step**
- **A – Action Step**



PICAA Steps



PICAA Example Column Right:

- **P – <RIGHT> *Column Right***
- **I – <LEFT>**
- **C – <RIGHT> *MARCH!***
- **A – <LEFT>**
- **A – <RIGHT>**



PICAA Steps



PICAA Example Column Left:

- **P – <LEFT> *Column Left***
- **I – <RIGHT>**
- **C – <LEFT> *MARCH!***
- **A – <RIGHT>**
- **A – <LEFT>**



Command Voice



- **Voice must have carrying power**
- ***At Halt*, give commands from *Attention***
- **Pronounce *preparatory command* with rising inflection**



Command Voice



- **Give *command of execution* in sharper tone, higher pitch**
- **Give *command of execution* with snap**
- **With combined commands, use same pitch**



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Questions?

Drill Instruction Practice